

and that facilities for research into both the academic and practical aspects of the immobilizing antibody will be made available.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

**Management of Chancroid, Granuloma Inguinale, and Lymphogranuloma Venereum in General Practice.** By Robert B. Greenblatt, M.D., C.M., with the collaboration of E. R. Pund, M.D., E. S. Sanderson, Ph.D., M.D., Richard Torpin, M.D., and R. B. Dienst, Ph.D. 1953. Pp. 66, 29 figs, bibl. Public Health Service Publications No. 255, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (V.D. Division), Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 30 cts.

This small paper-backed book is packed with valuable information on these less common but extremely interesting venereal diseases. It can be recommended as an instructive booklet which can be read in conjunction with articles on the same subjects published in the "British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice", 2nd edition, 1950-52. The wealth of illustration is of particular value to those whose clinical experience of these diseases is restricted by geographical and climatic considerations.

Interested physicians can obtain a copy gratis from the Chief, Division of Venereal Disease, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, 25, D.C. A. O. F. R.

**Progress in Venereology.** By R. R. Willcox. 1953. Pp. vii + 191, 36 figs. Heinemann, London. 21s.

This book, published in April, 1953, presents progress in venereology since the second world war. It is a clear, concise and remarkably coherent survey of the literature published between 1946 and 1952, summarizing, with references, over 1,700 articles and reports. It covers all aspects of the venereal diseases and associated conditions, including incidence, laboratory diagnosis and experimental work, control measures, and all the treponematoses. The tables and graphs are of interest and the clinical photographs are all good.

The period reviewed is one of major development in diagnosis and treatment of the individual, and in planning and mounting mass attacks on the trepone-

matoses in countries where these are endemic in epidemic proportions. The literature of the period is correspondingly large and exciting and this book provides a fair summary and easy reference to it. The book is only of value to the venereologist and others with a sound basic knowledge of the subject, but to such readers, and in particular to the teacher and author, it will be invaluable. The author is to be congratulated most warmly on completing a difficult task so successfully and the publishers deserve credit for providing such good value for a guinea. We hope that the present book is only the forerunner of a series of similar surveys of progress in venereology. S. M. L.

**Atlas of Medical Mycology.** By Emma Sadler Moss and Albert Louis McQuown. 1953. Pp. ix + 246, 248 illus. Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, London. 61s. 6d.

The authors state that this book is the outcome of lectures and demonstrations given as part of a training programme for residents in pathology, clinical residents, medical students, and medical technologists. The aim is to present a concise basic plan of action for clinicians and clinical pathologists who are confronted with diagnostic problems concerning fungus diseases.

To make a success of such an ambitious plan in the space of 246 pages is exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, the authors have produced an excellent Atlas of Medical Mycology illustrated by some 248 photographs, most of which are very informative and beautifully reproduced.

As might be expected, the text concerning the clinical features of the diseases described and the treatment thereof is somewhat sketchy, whilst the inclusion of a glossary with phonetic spelling seems unnecessary. At the same time, this book should prove to be most useful to the laboratory worker, containing as it does, not only the means by which the various fungi of medical interest may be identified but also information on the contaminants which are apt to make this type of work so difficult. I. N. O. P.